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L11: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Nov 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5833991 A
TITLE: Glycine-containing sequences conferring invisibility to the immune system

Detailed Description Text (19):
The PCR products are cloned in the BamHI and EcoRI sites of the pGEX-T2 vector downstream of the glutathione S-transferase gene (GST). The fusion protein GST-GlyAla is expressed in bacteria using the tac promoter. Expression of fusion proteins containing the repeats inserted in-frame downstream of the GST gene is then screened by Western blotting of lysates from single transformed colonies using affinity purified human antibodies specific for the EBNA1 GlyAla repeat (Dillner et al., 1984, Proc. Nat. Aca. Sci. 81;4652). Screening is performed after induction of individual bacterial clones grown in microwell plates with 0.3 mM IPTG in 150 .mu.l LB medium for 4 hr. 80 .mu.l of bacterial cell suspension is mixed with an equal volume of SDS-PAGE loading buffer and dotted onto nitrocellulose filters using a dot-blot apparatus. The filters are processed according to standard Western blot procedures and developed by ECL (Amersham).

Detailed Description Text (23):
Examples of complementary oligonucleotides encoding the core motif GlyAlaGlyAlaGlyGlyAlaGly (DEQ ID NO:3) and modifications thereof are provided in Table 1. The expected coding capacity upon insertion in positive or negative orientation relative to the direction of transcription is presented in Table 2. After annealing to form a duplex, the oligonucleotides will contain 5' and 3' overhangs corresponding to the initial amino acid codon and the first base of the adjacent codon and the first base of the adjacent codon to allow the formation of head-to-tail multimers upon ligation. Annealing is performed in a 50 .mu.l reaction containing 100 .mu.M of each primer, 0.1M MgCl.sub.2, 10 mM Tris-HCl pH7.4. The reaction mix is heated at 72.degree. C. for 5 min and allowed to proceed at 65.degree. C. for additional 40 min. Ligation is performed by adjusting the annealing mix to 50 mM Tris pH 7.4 10 mM MgCl.sub.2, 10 mM DTT, 1 mM spermidine, 1 mM ATP, 100 ng/ml BSA and by adding 10 u of T4 DNA ligase. The reactions are run for 1, 3, 6, 9 and 12 hrs at 15.degree. C. Filling-in of the 3' recessed ends is performed with 0.1 u of the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase in 50 mM Tris-HCl pH7.5, 7mM MgCl.sub.2, 1 mM DTT and 20 .mu.M dNTPs for 20 min at room temperature. Linear multimeric molecules are blunt-end ligated into the SmaI site of the pGEX-T2 vector as shown in Table 3. Clones expressing the GST-repeat fusion protein are selected by reactivity with GlyAla specific antibodies, as described herein. For fusion proteins containing repeats for which specific antibodies are not available, selection is performed on the basis of size after purification from the bacteria lysates on GST-binding glutathione-coated sepharose beads. Expressing clones are selected for further characterization of the inserts.

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Microfilm

05638040 EMBASE No: 1994044273

Transforming growth factor-beta activity is increased in peritoneal fluid from women with endometriosis

Oosterlynck D.J.; Meuleman C.; Waer M.; Koninckx P.R.
Department of Obstetrics/Gynecology, University Hospital Gasthuisberg, 49 Herestraat,3000 Leuven Belgium

Obstetrics and Gynecology (OBSTET. GYNECOL.) (United States) 1994, 83/2 (287-292)
CODEN: OBGNA ISSN: 0029-7844
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Objective: To investigate the presence of transforming growth factor-beta in peritoneal fluid of women with and without endometriosis. Methods: Fifty-two peritoneal fluid samples, obtained during laparoscopies performed for tubal ligation (n=10), infertility (n=38), or pain (n=4), were examined for the presence of transforming growth factor-beta using the Mv1Lu cell growth inhibition assay. At laparoscopy, 26 women had endometriosis. The other 26 women had no endometriosis; 16 of them had infertility, and ten who had no pelvic pathology at tubal sterilization served as fertile controls. Results: The concentration of transforming growth factor-beta was increased in the peritoneal fluid from women with endometriosis (11.4 +/- 3.3 ng/mL) compared to both the fertile control group without endometriosis (1.1 +/- 0.29 ng/mL) and the infertile control group without endometriosis (3.6 +/- 1.4 ng/ml). Twenty-five of the 52 women (48%) demonstrated levels of transforming growth factor-beta higher than 2 ng/mL. Patients with endometriosis were significantly more likely to have elevated concentrations of transforming growth factor-beta than were women without endometriosis (16 of 26, 61.5%, versus nine of 26, 34.6%). Conclusions: Thesè findings demonstrate the presence of transforming growth factor-beta in peritoneal fluid. Elevated levels in women with endometriosis could be important in the pathophysiology of this disease.

MANUFACTURER NAMES: genzyme
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*transforming growth factor beta--endogenous compound--ec
antibody; monoclonal antibody; unclassified drug
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*endometriosis--etiology--et; *endometriosis--drug therapy--dt
adult; article; controlled study; female; human; infertility; major clinical study; peritoneal fluid; priority journal
DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming growth factor beta antibody**
SECTION HEADINGS:
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index

5/9/10 (Item 10 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

05551533 EMBASE No: 1993319633

Effect of antibody to transforming growth factor beta on bleomycin induced accumulation of lung collagen in mice

Giri S.N.; Hyde D.M.; Hollinger M.A.
Dept. Vet. Pharmacology/Toxicology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California,Davis, CA 95616 United States

Thorax (THORAX) (United Kingdom) 1993, 48/10 (959-966)

WEST Search History

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DATE: Monday, June 26, 2006

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☐	L1	cs37 or cs-37	29
☐	L2	finger near 2	10205
☐	L3	L2 same (antibodies or polyclonal or monoclonal or mab or moab or poly-clonal or mono-clonal or antiserum or anti-serum or antisera or anti-sera)	15

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☐	L1	cs37 or cs-37	29

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

reaching around three times the level at 0 h. However, on collagen-coated dishes, cellular levels of t-PA, PAI-1, 72 kD type IV collagenase, TIMP-1, and TIMP-2 mRNA were not greatly changed during incubation for 24 h. On Matrigel, the cellular t-PA mRNA level at 18 h after seeding was greatly increased when treated with specific anti-transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) antibody. In contrast, both PAI-1 and TIMP-1 mRNA levels at 18 h were reduced in the presence of anti-TGF-beta antibody. Development of the capillary network on Matrigel was inhibited in the presence of anti-t-PA antibody. Epidermal growth factor (EGF) enhanced t-PA gene expression and TGF-beta inhibited its expression in HOME cells cultured on collagen-coated dishes. On the other hand, TGF-beta enhanced cellular expression of the PAI-1 gene. The formation of a capillary network by HOME cells on Matrigel appears to be balanced by angiogenic EGF and anti-angiogenic TGF-beta through modulation of PA activity.

MANUFACTURER NAMES: r and d systems/United States
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*ascorbic acid; *epidermal growth factor--pharmacology--pd; *messenger rna --endogenous compound--ec; *procollagen--endogenous compound--ec; *tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase--endogenous compound--ec; *tissue plasminogen activator--endogenous compound--ec; *transforming growth factor --pharmacology--pd
gelatinase a--endogenous compound--ec; unclassified drug
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*angiogenesis; *vascular endothelium
article; controlled study; gene expression; human; human cell; priority journal
DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): tissue plasminogen activator inhibitor --endogenous compound--ec; **transforming growth factor beta antibody**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7 (ascorbic acid); 62229-50-9 (epidermal growth factor); 97837-28-0 (tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase); 105913-11-9 (tissue plasminogen activator); 76057-06-2 (transforming growth factor); 146480-35-5 (gelatinase a)
SECTION HEADINGS:
002 Physiology
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index

5/9/7 (Item 7 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

05890565 EMBASE No: 1994297269
Characterization of the influence of anti-hormone and/or anti-growth factor neutralizing antibodies on cell clone architecture and the growth of **human neoplastic astrocytic cell lines**
Camby I.; Salmon I.; Rorive S.; Gras T.; Darro F.; Kruczynski A.; Danguy A.; Pasteels J.-L.; Kiss R.
Laboratory of Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Free University of Brussels, 808 Route de Lennik,1070 Brussels Belgium
Journal of Neuro-Oncology (J. NEURO-ONCOL.) (United States) 1994, 20/1 (67-80)
CODEN: JNODD ISSN: 0167-594X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The influence of five anti-hormone and/or anti-growth factor neutralizing antibodies on the in vitro proliferation of four human astrocytic tumor cell lines (U87, U138, U373, H4) is quantitatively described by means of a new tool which makes it possible to evaluate cell growth and cell clone

architecture concomitantly. This tool relies upon the combined use of the digital cell image analyses of Feulgen-stained nuclei and the Delaunay and Voronoi mathematical triangulation and paving techniques. Of the five anti-hormone and/or anti-growth factors tested here, the anti-luteinizing hormone- releasing hormone (LHRH) antibody induced the most marked perturbation in the U138 and U373 cell lines, whereas this role was played by the anti-epidermal growth factor (EGF) antibody in the U87 and H4 cell lines. The anti-gastrin (G) antibody significantly modified the growth and/or cell clone architecture of the U138, U87 and H4 cell lines, as did the anti-transforming growth factor alpha (TGFalpha) antibody. The anti-transforming growth factor beta (TGFbeta) antibody modified the growth and/or cell clone architecture of the four cell lines under study. If the five antibodies are taken into consideration, the results strongly suggest that four (the anti-G, the anti- EGF, the anti-LHRH and the anti-TGFalpha) act as inhibitory agents on some glioma cell line proliferation, while the fifth one, i.e. the anti-TGFbeta, act as a stimulator of cell proliferation, perhaps by abrogating the inhibitory effects of TGFbeta on proliferation. A comparison of cell growth data with cell clone architecture characteristics provided further evidence of some specific influence exercised by a given hormone and/or growth factor on glioma cell proliferation. Indeed, the anti-LHRH antibody caused the most pronounced perturbations in the U138 and U373 cell clone architecture; this feature was observed in the H4 cell line and, to a lesser extent in the U87 one after the anti-EGF antibody had been used.
MANUFACTURER NAMES: dako/France; euromedex/France; oncogene science/France
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*epidermal growth factor; *gastrin; *gonadorelin antibody; *neutralizing antibody; *transforming growth factor alpha; *transforming growth factor beta
unclassified drug
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*glioblastoma; *glioma cell
article; cell clone; cell proliferation; controlled study; cytoarchitecture ; human; human cell; nerve cell growth
DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): epidermal growth factor antibody; gastrin antibody; transforming growth factor alpha antibody; **transforming growth factor beta antibody**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 62229-50-9 (epidermal growth factor); 9002-76-0 (gastrin)
SECTION HEADINGS:
008 Neurology and Nerosurgery
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index

5/9/8 (Item 8 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

05796586 EMBASE No: 1994184909
Immunosuppressive effects of 1.25-dihydroxyvitamin Dinf 3 and its analogue calcipotriol on epidermal cells
Bagot M.; Charue D.; Lescs M.-C.; Pamphile R.; Revuz J.
Department of Dermatology, Henri Mondor Hospital, 51 Av. Marechal de Lattre Tassigny,94010 Creteil France
British Journal of Dermatology (BR. J. DERMATOL.) (United Kingdom)
1994, 130/4 (424-431)
CODEN: BJDEA ISSN: 0007-0963
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin Dinf 3 (1,25(OH)inf 2Dinf 3: calcitriol) is the

biologically active form of vitamin D. This hormone is a potent immunoregulatory agent. Calcipotriol is a synthetic analogue of 1,25(OH)inf 2Dinf 3, with similar receptor binding, and comparable effects on cell proliferation and differentiation, but less potent effects on calcium metabolism. As a step towards understanding the mechanisms by which vitamin D compounds affect T-cell activation by epidermal cells (EC), we assessed the effects of 1,25(OH)inf 2Dinf 3 and calcipotriol on the human allogeneic mixed epidermal cell-lymphocyte reaction. All experiments were performed both with 1,25(OH)inf 2Dinf 3, and calcipotriol, with similar results. Both compounds had potent immunoinhibitory properties on this model, and enhanced the immunosuppressive effects of cyclosporin A. Using preincubation experiments, we found that pretreatment of EC with 1,25(OH)inf 2Dinf 3 resulted in a more pronounced inhibition than preincubation of lymphoid cells. The epidermal targets of this inhibitory effect have been further investigated, using cultures with freshly isolated Langerhans cells (LC) or LC-depleted keratinocytes, separated by an immunomagnetic particle technique. Pretreatment of LC induced a 30% decrease of proliferation, compared with vehicle-treated LC. These calcitriol-pulsed LC did not decrease the proliferation induced by unmodified autologous EC. As expected, LC-depleted keratinocytes failed to stimulate allogeneic lymphocytes. When added to autologous unmodified EC, however, calcitriol-pulsed keratinocytes induced an 85% decrease of proliferation, compared with vehicle-treated keratinocytes. The phenotypic expression of HLA-DR, -DQ, and -DP antigens on EC, assessed by immunoalkaline phosphatase staining, was not modified after a 2-h or 24-h pulse with 1,25(OH)inf 2Dinf 3 or calcipotriol. The inhibitory effect of vitamin D compounds on EC was not modified by indomethacin, but was partially reversed by the addition of anti- TGF-beta neutralizing antibodies. In conclusion, 1,25(OH)inf 2Dinf 3 and calcipotriol may limit the immune response in human skin through decreased antigen presentation, mediated both by a direct effect on LC and indirectly through modulation of the production of cytokines by keratinocytes.

MANUFACTURER NAMES: leo/France; sandoz/Switzerland; british biotechnology/ United Kingdom
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*calcipotriol--drug interaction--it; *calcipotriol--drug comparison--cm; * calcipotriol--drug dose--do; *calcipotriol--drug combination--cb; * calcipotriol--pharmacology--pd; *calcitriol--pharmacology--pd; *calcitriol --drug interaction--it; *calcitriol--drug comparison--cm; *calcitriol--drug dose--do; *calcitriol--drug combination--cb; *indometacin--pharmacology--pd ; *indometacin--drug combination--cb
cyclosporin a--pharmacology--pd; cyclosporin a--drug interaction--it; cyclosporin a--drug combination--cb; unclassified drug
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*epidermis; *immunosuppressive treatment; *langerhans cell
article; controlled study; human; human cell; priority journal
DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --pharmacology--pd; **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --drug interaction--it; **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --drug combination--cb
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 112828-00-9, 112965-21-6 (calcipotriol); 32222-06-3, 32511-63-0, 66772-14-3 (calcitriol); 53-86-1, 74252-25-8, 7681-54-1 (indometacin); 59865-13-3, 63798-73-2 (cyclosporin a)
SECTION HEADINGS:
013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index

5/9/9 (Item 9 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

06421169 EMBASE No: 1996077869

Transforming growth factor-beta in in vivo resistance

Teicher B.A.; Holden S.A.; Ara G.; Chen G.
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Joint Center for Radiation Therapy, 44 Binney Street,Boston, MA 02115 United States

Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology (CANCER CHEMOTHER. PHARMACOL.) (Germany) 1996, 37/6 (601-609)
CODEN: CCPHD ISSN: 0344-5704
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --drug toxicity--to; **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --pharmacology--pd; **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --drug therapy--dt; **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --drug dose--do

Adonis

06761297 EMBASE No: 1997042786

Transforming growth factor beta in diabetic nephropathy

Border W.A.; Yamamoto T.; Noble N.A.
W.A. Border, Division of Nephrology, Univ. of Utah School of Medicine, 50 North Medical Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84132 United States

Diabetes/Metabolism Reviews (DIABETES METAB. REV.) (United Kingdom)
1996, 12/4 (309-339)
CODEN: DMREE ISSN: 0742-4221
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Review
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 128

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): transforming growth factor beta antagonist --pharmacology--pd; **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --pharmacology--pd

05890565 EMBASE No: 1994297269

Characterization of the influence of anti-hormone and/or anti-growth factor neutralizing antibodies on cell clone architecture and the growth of human neoplastic astrocytic cell lines

Camby I.; Salmon I.; Rorive S.; Gras T.; Darro F.; Kruczynski A.; Danguy A.; Pasteels J.-L.; Kiss R.

Laboratory of Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Free University of Brussels, 808 Route de Lennik,1070 Brussels Belgium

Journal of Neuro-Oncology (J. NEURO-ONCOL.) (United States) 1994, 20/1 (67-80)

CODEN: JNODD ISSN: 0167-594X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): epidermal growth factor antibody; gastrin antibody; transforming growth factor alpha antibody; **transforming growth factor beta antibody**

05551530 EMBASE No: 1993319630

TGF-beta antibodies: A novel treatment for pulmonary fibrosis?

Laurent G.J.; Coker R.K.; McAnulty R.J.
Department of Thoracic Medicine, National Heart and Lung Institute, Emmanuel Kaye Building, Manresa Road,London SW3 6LR United Kingdom

Thorax (THORAX) (United Kingdom) 1993, 48/10 (953-954)
CODEN: THORA ISSN: 0040-6376
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --drug therapy--dt

05428044 EMBASE No: 1993196143

The release of transforming growth factor-beta following haemorrhage: Its role as a mediator of host immunosuppression

Ayala A.; Meldrum D.R.; Perrin M.M.; Chaudry I.H.
Department of Surgery, Michigan State University,East Lansing, MI 48824 United States

Immunology (IMMUNOLOGY) (United Kingdom) 1993, 79/3 (479-484)
CODEN: IMMUA ISSN: 0019-2805
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming** growth factor beta antibody --pharmacology--pd

0009687859 BIOSIS NO.: 199598155692

Minisatellite loci as genetic markers in the chicken genome

AUTHOR: Hanotte O; Gibbs M; Thomson P; Dawson D; McCamley C; Pugh A; Burke T

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Univ. Leicester, Dep. Zool., University Rd., Leicester, UK **UK

JOURNAL: Animal Genetics 25 (SUPPL. 2): p48 1994 1994

CONFERENCE/MEETING: 24th Conference of the International Society for Animal Genetics Prague, Czech Republic July 23-29, 1994; 19940723

ISSN: 0268-9146

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS:

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ... **TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA 4 GENE**

TGF-beta antibodies: A novel treatment for pulmonary fibrosis?
Laurent G.J.; Coker R.K.; McAnulty R.J.
Department of Thoracic Medicine, National Heart and Lung Institute, Emmanuel Kaye Building, Manresa Road,London SW3 6LR United Kingdom
Thorax (THORAX) (United Kingdom) 1993, 48/10 (953-954)
CODEN: THORA ISSN: 0040-6376
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --drug therapy--dt

21/3,KWIC/21 (Item 12 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

05428044 EMBASE No: 1993196143
The release of transforming growth factor-beta following haemorrhage: Its role as a mediator of host immunosuppression
Ayala A.; Meldrum D.R.; Perrin M.M.; Chaudry I.H.
Department of Surgery, Michigan State University,East Lansing, MI 48824 United States
Immunology (IMMUNOLOGY) (United Kingdom) 1993, 79/3 (479-484)
CODEN: IMMUA ISSN: 0019-2805
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming** growth factor beta antibody --pharmacology--pd

21/3,KWIC/22 (Item 13 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

05428041 EMBASE No: 1993196140
Transforming growth factor-beta1 enhances the generation of allospecific cytotoxic T lymphocytes
Kondo S.; Isobe K.; Ishiguro N.; Nakashima I.; Miura T.
Dept. of Immunology, Nagoya University School of Medicine, 65 Tsurumai-cho,Showa-ku, Nagoya 466 Japan
Immunology (IMMUNOLOGY) (United Kingdom) 1993, 79/3 (459-464)
CODEN: IMMUA ISSN: 0019-2805
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --pharmacology--pd

21/3,KWIC/23 (Item 14 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

04940377 EMBASE No: 1992080593
Modulation of hematopoietic colony formation of stem cells in peripheral blood by anti-TGF-beta in patients with severe immunosuppression
Harms B.; Kogler G.; Wernet P.; Bruster H.T.; Schneider E.M.
Institut fur Blutgerinnung, Immunologisches Labor,

Heinrich-Heine-Universitat, Moorenstrasse 5,W-4000 Dusseldorf Germany
Klinische Wochenschrift (KLIN. WOCHENSCHR.) (Germany) 1991, 69/24 (1139-1145)
CODEN: KLWOA ISSN: 0023-2173
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --drug therapy--dt

21/3,KWIC/24 **(Item 15 from file: 73)**
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

04790781 EMBASE No: 1991285517
Immunolocalization of transforming growth factor-betainf 1 in the bovine adrenal cortex using antipeptide antibodies
Keramidas M.; Bourgarit J.-J.; Tabone E.; Corticelli P.; Chambaz E.M.; Feige J.-J.
Laboratoire BRCE, Unite INSERM 244, Federation des Laboratoires de Biologie, Departement de Biologie Moleculaire et Structurale, Centre d'Etudes Nucleaires 85X, F-38041 Grenoble Cedex France
Endocrinology (ENDOCRINOLOGY) (United States) 1991, 129/1 (517-526)
CODEN: ENDOA ISSN: 0013-7227
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --pharmacology--pd

21/3,KWIC/25 **(Item 16 from file: 73)**
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

04629371 EMBASE No: 1991123414
Chondrocytes inhibit endothelial sprout formation in vitro: Evidence for involvement of a transforming growth factor-beta
Pepper M.S.; Montesano R.; Vassalli J.-D.; Orci L.
Institute of Histology, University of Geneva, Medical Center,1211 Geneva 4 Switzerland
Journal of Cellular Physiology (J. CELL. PHYSIOL.) (United States) 1991, 146/1 (170-179)
CODEN: JCLLA ISSN: 0021-9541
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): **transforming growth factor beta antibody** --endogenous compound--ec

21/3,KWIC/26 **(Item 17 from file: 73)**
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

03315759 EMBASE No: 1987068336
Transforming growth factor-beta. A very potent inhibitor of myoblast differentiation, identical to the differentiation inhibitor secreted by

Buffalo rat liver cells
Florini J.R.; Roberts A.B.; Ewton D.Z.; et al.
Biology Department, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210 United States
Journal of Biological Chemistry (J. BIOL. CHEM.) (United States) 1986, 261/35 (16509-16513)
CODEN: JBCHA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): differentiation inhibitor; **transforming growth factor beta antibody** ; transforming growth factor beta i 125

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$14.35 7 Types
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$61.74 2.631 DialUnits File34
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